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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 23rd December 1890.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Visit of Mr. Schwann, M. P., to Lucknow

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st December, gives a brief account of Mr. Schwann's visit to Lucknow, where he stayed for three days, *i.e.*, on the 16th, 17th and 18th idem. He was received at the railway station by the members of the Lucknow Standing Congress Committee. He and his wife repeatedly declared that they had not come to this country to see the great public buildings, but to inquire into the condition of the people. He visited the cottages of cultivators and artisans and was highly impressed with the poverty of the lower classes. Seeing a village boy eating a piece of bread made of *bajra* and *mothi*, he took it from the boy, saying he would take it with him to England and gave the boy some money in return. He said that he would pay more visits to this country in future and would exercise his influence in England with a view to promote the interests of natives. He thought that the Anglo-Indian officials received too high salaries, which should be curtailed, and that some relief to the poorer classes was necessary in the matter of taxation. On the first day he

attended the temperance meeting held at the Qaisarbagh by the Reverend Mr. Evans, and made a speech in which he condemned the use of liquor and declared that he was a tea-totaler. Next day a *conversazione* was held in his honour by the Congress committee, and he was thanked by Mr. Hamid Ali on behalf of the committee for his sympathy with natives and for the party given by him to the Congress deputation in England. Mr. Schwann said that the British public had commenced taking an interest in Indian affairs; that it was his duty as a Member of Parliament to find out the wants of the people; and that he would always side with Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Canie in parliament. On the 18th December, the Anjuman-i-Muhammadi elected 27 delegates for the Calcutta Congress, and after the election Mr. Hamid Alī, Chairman, thanked Mr. Schwann, who was present at the meeting, for his attendance and support of the Indian cause in parliament. Mr. Schwann expressed satisfaction at the joint efforts made by Hindús and Musalmáns for the furtherance of their common cause; sympathized with the aims and objects of the National Congress; said that if some oppressive taxes were reduced, the condition of cultivators would be much ameliorated and expressed satisfaction at the cleanliness of the villagers' cottages visited by him without previous notice. He said that natives should not judge of the conduct of Englishmen from that of Anglo-Indians and that the conduct of officers in Ireland and India was the same. He observed that Ireland did not stand in the way of India, as was supposed in some quarters, but that the experiences gained by the Britons in Ireland would prevent them from making the same mistakes in this country. He laid stress on the importance of female education and assured the audience of his support. At the conclusion of the meeting he visited some of the chandu and madák shops and questioned the men he found there.

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

Election of Congress delegates.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 15th December, publishes the names of the Congress delegates elected at Benares; the

Prayag Samáchár (Allahabad), of the 15th idem, those of the Allahabad delegates; the *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 18th December, of the Farukhabad delegates; the *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 16th idem, those of the Fyzabad delegates, and the *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 14th and 21st idem, those of the delegates elected by the general public and the different local public associations at Lucknow.

Circulation, 219 copies.

Expenses of the Mahárája of Gwalior's marriage.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 19th December, says that 30 lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned to meet the expenses of the Mahárája of Gwalior's marriage. The actual expenditure, however, is sure to exceed the estimate. The supply of new uniform to the army and the grant of rewards to the nobility will, no doubt, be viewed with satisfaction in the state, but that satisfaction will not last long. It would be better if a moderate amount were spent on the marriage and some factory were established in honour of the happy occasion. It is to be regretted that native states do not know how to make a proper use of their treasures.

Alleged decline of the shawl industry in Kashmir.

The same paper says that the Mahárája of Kashmir was accused of injuring trade, particularly the shawl industry, by the levy of heavy duties. But the Council of Regency has laid itself open to the same charge. It has still further injured the shawl industry, and is anxious to encourage the cultivation of the vine and the sale of liquor to an undue extent. This state of things will reflect discredit on the Council and the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 540 copies.

Appointment of Mr. Knox as a Judge of the High Court.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 20th December, with reference to the article published in the *Pioneer* of the 11th idem, taking exception to Mr. Knox's appointment as a Judge of the High Court, observes that apparently the *Pioneer* labours under a misapprehension. According to statute 24 and 25, Victoria, chapter 104, section 2, clause 2, civilians who have completed 10 years' service and who have served as District Judges, or who

have exercised the powers of a District Judge for at least three years out of that period of service are eligible for High Court Judgeships. Again, the Secretary of State has issued orders to the effect that no civilian whose service exceeds 30 years should be appointed a High Court Judge, inasmuch as such a Judge cannot be removed from his post for 12 years from the date of his appointment, as has been admitted by the *Pioneer*. Messrs. Burkitt and Markham, whose claims have been urged by the *Pioneer*, have not yet exercised the powers of a District Judge for three years. Similarly, other civilians, who are senior to Mr. Knox, were ineligible on one ground or another. Hence Government cannot justly be accused of having overlooked the claims of any man. The writer in the *Pioneer* wrongly questions Mr. Knox's intellectual qualifications for the post of High Court Judge. He was Small Cause Court Judge at Allahabad from 1875 to 1879, and was appointed District and Sessions Judge at Bánda in 1879. In 1880 he was transferred to Mirzapur and in 1883 to Agra. Sir Comer Petheram, the then Chief Justice of these Provinces, praised his decisions, which were generally upheld by the High Court on appeal. The reputation which he gained as a Sessions Judge led to his appointment as Legal Remembrancer in 1884, and since then he has rendered very valuable aid to the Local Government and the Government of India, of which the public has no idea. He himself conducted before courts of justice all important suits to which Government was a party, with great ability, and saved Government a great deal of money in the shape of Counsel's fees. The fact is, that Government could not have made a better selection to fill the vacancy in the High Court. All classes of the community are highly satisfied with his appointment, and the dissatisfaction which it has caused in some quarters will soon disappear.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The Malikpur shooting case.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th December, adverting to the Malikpur shooting case in which three European soldiers were accused of having shot a man and a woman, observes that the Magistrate himself did not dispose of the

case ashe had done the punkha coolie case. A Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court took the trouble to go over to Delhi to hold the trial. It was expected that the trial would last a week, but it was finished in a single day. Two soldiers have been acquitted, and the third one stands charged only with causing grievous hurt and is sure to be let off with a nominal fine or a few days' simple imprisonment. So the poor man's death will remain unavenged. It is to be regretted that the Judge of the Chief Court has been put to unnecessary trouble.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th December, refers to the orders sent by the Secretary of State asking the Panjáb Government to warn the people in that province against going to England with a view to submit petitions to the India Office against the decisions of courts of justice in this country, on the ground that such petitions cannot be entertained, and that petitioners are exposed to great hardships in England if they have no money to support themselves with; and suggests that the Government of India should give the widest publicity to those orders in every part of the country.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The going of Indian petitioners to England.

The *Godharm Prakásh* (Farukhabad), for December, says that, owing to the decline of other occupations and industries, agriculture is at present the principal industry of this country, no less than 200 millions of people depending on it for their livelihood. Cattle are necessary for agricultural purposes, but they have become scarce and dear on account of the immense annual loss from different causes. The annual loss by disease is estimated at 10,000,000; by starvation and natural death at 5,300,000; and by slaughter at 3,500,000; the total loss being 18,800,000. In order to reduce this loss the cow-protection society recommends the prohibition of the slaughter of horned cattle, at least of the females, the establishment of veterinary hospitals and cattle-breeding farms, and the reservation of sufficient grazing lands.

Circulation, 640 copies.

Alleged scarcity of cattle.

The same paper states that the old Muhammadan kings made a point of spreading their religion; but that they permanently settled in this country, which was therefore not drained of its wealth. Moreover, they appointed Hindús to the highest offices. But the British, who orginally occupied India with a view to enrich their own country, still pursue the same policy. Apart from the money which Government takes from the people, English merchants obtain hundreds of millions of rupees every year from their Indian trade. Natives are excluded from the higher ranks of the public service, and raw and inexperienced English youths are invested with the exercise of such great criminal powers as are withheld from old and experienced native officers. Kine, which are considered sacred by the Hindús, are allowed to be freely killed, and Hindús are even appointed to act as guards at the slaughter of kine. Some native patriots have established an association to agitate for the redress of the grievances of the people; but in order to thwart their efforts, European officers have set the Musalmáns against the Hindús. Are the Musalmáns considered loyal, because they killed Lord Mayo and a late Chief Justice of Bengal (Mr. Justice Norman), and disobeyed the District Magistrate's orders at Budaun and the Lieutenant-Governor's orders at Agra? Musalmáns are more largely admitted to the public service, and Musalmán offenders are more leniently dealt with than the Hindús, as will be perceived from the convictions in connection with the religious riots at Rohtak, Darbhanga, Aligarh and other places. The Hindús have still full faith in the justice of the British Government, but such a policy is very injurious both to the Government and the people.

The British Government and Hindús.

Circulation, 380 copies.

A Bareilly correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th December, refers to the alleged cruelties exercised on Musalmáns by the Chinese in Eastern Turkestan, by the Russians in Western Turkestan, the Crimea and Bulgaria, and by the Dutch in Sumatra and Malaca, and praises the British Government for its good treatment of Musalmáns.

Good treatment of Musalmáns by the British Government.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Religious dispute between the Hindús and Musalmáns at Burhanpur, Nimar district.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 17th December, refers to the assaults committed by Musalmáns on eight or ten Hindús at Burhanpur, two of whom are said to lie in a precarious state; praises Kanhya Lál, chief constable, for his efforts to preserve peace and order; and refers to the local inquiries made by the Deputy Commissioner, and to the subsequent orders given by him in supersession of the previous ones. The Hindús were ordered to stop all music while passing by a mosque at any time. They need not be disheartened by the Deputy Commissioner's unfavourable orders, but should appeal to the higher authorities. (The *Nyáya Sudha*, Harda, of the 17th December, in a communicated article, in commenting on the same subject, argues that the Deputy Commissioner's subsequent orders are against law and custom, and that the change of his original orders by him on the offer of resistance by Musalmáns will encourage the offer of unlawful opposition on such occasions.)

Circulation, 400 copies.

Treasury Officer at Allahabad and criminal work.

The *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for November, says that the Local Government issued orders to the effect that, as treasury work was heavy at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Benares, Meerut and Lucknow, the Treasury Officers there should not be required to do any criminal or revenue work. But in utter disregard of these orders cases are frequently sent to the Treasury Officer at Allahabad for trial. As he is generally busy with treasury work up to 2 P.M., he is not able to examine more than one or two witnesses in any case on any day; and therefore there is great delay in the decision of suits by him, the accused sometimes having to remain in custody for two or three months. The delay causes much unnecessary inconvenience and expense to the people. The Local Government should give its attention to the matter.

Circulation, 94 copies.

Alleged unsatisfactory state of the Government treasury.

The *Almora Akhbâr*, of the 15th December, expresses surprise and regret that, although Government has greatly increased its revenues by the introduction of new taxes, the state of its treasury is getting more and more unsatisfactory.

The *Akhbár* advises Government to reduce the public expenditure and to take measures for improving the condition of the people.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The two Munsifs at Lucknow.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th December, says that there are two Munsifs at Lucknow, one of whom is a Pandit and the other a Maulvi. Perhaps they are very much engaged in their religious devotions at their houses and therefore do not find time to study the law and the rulings of the High Courts. However, they seem to think that they possess a more intimate acquaintance with the law than the Judicial Commissioner; indeed, they consider that their word is law. The Pandit frequently defers suits, and cases have been pending before him for years Both the Munsifs, being old residents of Lucknow, have many friends and enemies there, and allow their private information to influence their judgments, which is very objectionable. Under these circumstances they had better be transferred from Lucknow.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The Factory Commission's report.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 17th December, gives the substance of the report of the Factory Commission and observes that the cotton lords of Manchester who had long been agitating for the regulation of working hours in Indian factories will be satisfied with the commission's inquiry, and will make no further agitation. The commission's report clearly shows that the labourers are not overworked, as was supposed by the Manchester millowners. But the labouring classes suffer from want of work, and if Manchester has any real sympathy with them, she should take steps with a view of improving their condition.

Circulation, 260 copies.

Mr. Justice Mahmud's scheme regarding the establishment of village courts.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th December, approves of Mr. Justice Mahmud's proposals regarding the establishment of village courts, and observes that such courts would decide petty civil suits in a very satisfactory way, and that the people would be saved a great deal of expense and trouble.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st December, says that it appears from Sir William Hunter's statistical report that 22,500 men are killed every year by snakes and wild beasts in this country, and that in his opinion the Arms Act is responsible for the occurrence of so great mortality from that cause. The *Pioneer* thinks that about 20,000 deaths are caused by snake-bite and that only 2,500 men are killed by wild animals. It says that snakes can best be killed by sticks, and recommends the use of boots, anklets and ceilings to the people. But there are many kinds of dangerous snakes which can only be killed by guns, and cultivators and other poorer classes of people cannot use boots, anklets and ceilings, owing to their poverty. In Oudh, cultivators are to be found walking barefooted and bareheaded, even in the cold weather, and are greatly ill-treated by landlords for the recovery of rent. The *Pioneer* thinks that the occurrence of 2,500 deaths from the attacks of wild animals cannot justify the repeal of the Arms Act. But other men take a different view of the matter. If a man who causes a single death is condemned to the gallows, the occurrence of 2,500 deaths every year cannot be thought of so lightly.

Men killed by snakes and wild animals.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 17th December, observes that the *Pioneer* says that no Government except the Government of India gives rewards for the destruction of wild animals, and that in Russia, where wolves are numerous, the people protect themselves from them. It is true that the Government of India is the only Government which gives such rewards, and the natives are very thankful to it for the measure; but India is the only country where the people have been disarmed. If the people were allowed to carry arms, they would be able to protect themselves, and Government would have no occasion for payment of rewards.

Payment of rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 18th December, referring to the dispute that took place between Rajá Sir T. Madhava

Proposal regarding the raising of the age of consent.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Rao and Mr. Raghu Nath Rao at a large public meeting held at Madras, on the 8th December, to protest against the proposal regarding the raising of the age of consent, observes that undoubtedly social reform is required among the Hindú community. But all such reform should be introduced by the Hindús themselves. If the aid of the Legislature were called in, the police would be empowered to interfere in the private affairs of the people, and apparently in the present state of the police force, any such police interference is highly undesirable.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Opposition of the Bhárat Dharm Mahámandal to the proposal for raising the age of consent.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for September, received on the 21st December, censures the Bhárat Dharm Mahámandal for opposing Mr. Malabari's proposal regarding the raising of the age of consent to 12 years, and observes that the age of consent should be fixed at 14. The degeneration of Hindús is chiefly due to the abominable custom of child marriage, which is not supported by the Hindú scriptures. On the contrary, the Hindú religious books recommend the marriage of adults and do not declare that it is the duty of parents to perform the marriages of their sons. Had the custom of child marriage prevailed among the Hindús in ancient times, they would never have been able to write such excellent books on most difficult subjects. It is to be hoped that all sensible Hindús will assist Mr. Malabari in carrying out the necessary social reforms.

Circulation, 219 copies.

Construction of the new railway in Oudh.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 19th December, does not think that the route selected for the new railway in Oudh is the proper one. The line will pass through few large centres of trade in the province. One of the few such places is Bijnor, but the line will lie at the distance of three miles from it, and, as Bijnor is four or five miles from Lucknow, few residents of Lucknow will take the trouble to traverse that distance in order to travel by that line. Hence the route should be altered a little, so that the line might pass through Gosainganj, Umethi, Husainabad, Samsi, Nigram, Sikonbazár, Thalhai, Khandwar and Hasanganj.

EDUCATION.

Scientific education.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 15th December, lays stress on the importance of scientific education; refers to Lord Lansdowne's observations on the subject in his Agra College speech; and asks the Allahabad University to encourage the study of science by granting degrees for proficiency in it.

Circulation, 206 copies.

Address presented by the Agra College managing committee to the Viceroy.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 14th December, expresses surprise and regret at the circumstance that in the address presented by the Agra College managing committee to the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's late visit to that institution no mention was made of the important services of Mr. Thompson, Principal, to whose exertions the success and the popularity of the college are almost entirely due.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 159 copies.

Increase of crime in Meerut, Moradabad and other districts.

The *Amir-ul-Akhbár* (Meerut), of the 16th December, complains that prostitutes have been coming down from the hills in large numbers and taking up their abode in Meerut, Bulandshahr, Moradabad and other districts. Their arrival at every place has been attended with an increase of crime, their houses being the rendezvous for thieves, robbers and dakaits. Money-changers and goldsmiths should be very careful in purchasing anything from prostitutes. When their suspicions are aroused with reference to anything, they should at once report the matter to the police. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Meerut police are on the alert and have lately succeeded in discovering the dakaits who carried off 12 thousand rupees worth of property from Sarwarpur in the Meerut district.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Contradiction of the rumour regarding Sriman Swami's death at Pushkar.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th December, on the authority of an Ajmere correspondent, states that the rumour regarding Sriman Swami's death at Pushkar is unfounded. The Swami

was in good health at Pushkar and left for Bombay in a second class carriage.

Circulation, 175 copies.

Exhibition at Etawah.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th December, gives an account of the Etáwah exhibition, approves of the arrangements made, and considers the exhibition a success.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1890.	1890.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajamm-ul-Husain,	Dec. 14th ...	Dec. 17th ...	206 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 16th ...	" 19th ...	63 "
3	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ..	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" " ...	" 21st ...	200 "
4	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	" 16th & 20th,	" 19th & 23rd,	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 15th ...	" 17th ...	94 copies.
6	*Amír-ul-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Amír Alí ...	" 16th ...	" 19th ...	200 "
7	*Ázád* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	" ...	Ahmad Alí ...	" 19th ...	" 21st ...	219 "
8	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 15th ...	" 17th ...	1,500 "
9	*Cawnpore Gazette* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Harnám Singh ...	" " ...	" 18th ...	400 "
10	*Colonel* ...	Moradabad,	" ...	" ...	Banwárí Lál ...	" 16th ...	" 17th ...	...
11	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	" ...	" ...	Muhammad Husain	" 15th ...	" " ...	450 copies.
12	*Fitnah* ...	Gorakhpur...	" ...	" ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	" 16th ...	" 20th ...	550 "
13	*Hamdard* ...	Fyzabad ...	" ...	" ..	Samsám Alí ...	" " ...	" " ...	226 "
14	*Hindi Pradíp* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Balkrishn Bhatt ...	For September...	" 21st ...	250 "
15	*Hindústán* ...	Kálákankar,	" ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	Dec. 16th to 21st,	" 17th to 22nd	500 "
16	*Hindústáni* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ganga Prasád Varmá.	" 21st ...	" 23rd ...	300 "
17	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	" 10th ...	" 19th ...	100 "
18	*Jalwa-i-Ezadí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl,	" 5th ...	" 22nd ...	120 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1890.	1890.	
19	*Jám-i-Jamshed*	Moradabad,	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Alí	Dec. 14th	Dec. 18th	150 copies.
20	*Jubilee Paper*	Lucknow	,,	Bi-monthly,	Yáqúb Khán	,, 16th	,, ,,	300 ,,
21	*Kanauj Punch*	Kanauj	,,	,,	Bhaggú Khán	,, 15th	,, 17th	325 ,,
22	*Kárnáma*	Lucknow	,,	Weekly	Muhammad Yáqúb,	,, 17th	,, 20th	250 ,,
23	*Káshí Pattriká*	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	,,	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 19th	,, 21st	475 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.)
24	*Káyasth Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdu	,,	Rudra Prasád	Nov. 24th	,, 23rd	1,200 copies.
25	*Káyasth Samáchár*	Allahabad	,,	Monthly	Bhagwán Prasád	For December	,, 17th	350 ,,
26	*Káyasth Shubh Chintak*	Bareilly	Hindi	Weekly	Thákur Prasád	Dec. 15th	,, ,,	200 ,,
27	*Khurshíd-i-Áfáq*	Pilibhít	Urdu	,,	Mazhar Ahsan Khán.	,, ,,	,, 20th	200 ,,
28	*Mauj-i-Narbudda*	Hoshangabad.	,,	,,	Abdul Karím	,, 8th	,, 19th	200 ,,
29	*Mihr-i-Nímroz*	Bijnor	,,	,,	Karím-ul-lah	,, 14th	,, 17th	380 ,,
30	*Mufíd-i-Ám*	Agra	,,	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	,, 20th	,, 23rd	200 ,,
31	*Nairang*	,,	,,	Weekly	Pyáreshwar Náth,	,, 15th	,, 17th	300 ,,
32	*Naiyar-i-Ázam*	Moradabad,	,,	,,	Amjad Alí	,, ,,	,, 20th	280 ,,
33	*Najm-ul-Akhbár*	Etáwah	,,	,,	Rúh-ul-lah Khán	,, 16th	,, 21st	175 ,,
34	*Najm-ul-Hind*	Jaunpur	,,	,,	Muhammad Muhsin	,, 15th	,, 17th	80 ,,
35	*Nasím-i-Agra*	Agra	,,	,,	Jamná Dás Biswás.	,, ,,	,, 18th	400 ,,
36	*Násim-i-Hind*	Fatehpur	,,	,,	Sheo Náráyan Lál,	,, 8th & 15th,	,, 21st	98 ,,
37	*Nasir-i-Hind*	Agra	,,	,,	Muhammad Alí	,, 16th	,, 18th	60 ,,

38	*Nazm Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly,	Dwárká Prasád ...	,, 5th ...	,, ,, ...	250 ,,
39	*Nizám-ul-Mulk* ...	Moradabad,	,, ...	Weekly ...	Fahím-ul-dín ...	,, 17th ...	,, 19th ...	100 ,,
40	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Harda ...	Maráthí-English.	,, ...	Wásudeva Bháskar,	,, ,, ...	,, 20th ...	350 ,,
41	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 17th to 23rd	,, 17th to 23rd	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
42	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Dewaki Nandan ...	,, 15th ...	,, 17th ...	450 copies.
43	*Rafí-ul-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Urdu ...	,, ...	Ghulám Husain ...	,, ,, ...	,, 20th ...	300 ,,
44	*Rahbar* ...	Moradabad,	,, ...	,, ...	Partáb Kishun ...	,, 16th ...	,, 18th ...	100 ,,
45	*Riáz-ul-Akhbár* ...	Gorakhpur...	,, ...	,, ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	,, ,, ...	,, 20th ...	325 ,,
46	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	Moradabad,	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 14th ...	,, 18th ...	150 ,,
47	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar* ...	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	,, ...	...	,, 15th ...	,, 19th ...	103 ,,
48	*Sanátan Dharm Pattra* ...	Bareilly ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Náráyan Dás ...	,, ,, ...	,, 17th ...	200 ,,
49	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad,	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Banwárí Lál ...	,, 20th ...	,, 21st ...	125 ,,
50	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Maráthí-Hindi.	,, ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	,, 17th ...	,, 20th ...	275 ,,
51	*Tamannái* ..	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	,, ...	Púran Chand ...	,, 8th ...	,, 19th ...	125 ,,
52	*Tohfa-i-Hind* ...	Bijnor ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jairáj Singh ...	,, 13th ...	,, 18th ...	260 ,,
53	*Túti-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, 24th ...	,, 23rd ...	325 ,,

LUCKNOW :
The 26th December 1890.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

Govt. Press, N.-W. P. & O.—Progs. Dept.—50—31-12-90.